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WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Senate Resolution Looking to the Taxing of Office-Seekers.

Mr. Boutwell's Amendatory Funding Bill Passed in the Senate.

Sumner's San Domingo Resolutions Adopted in the Senate Without Discussion.

Opinion of Judge Advocate Holt on the Sprague Texas Cotton Speculation.

Senate Action Looking to the Protection of Osage Land Settlers.

SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Senator Sumner opened quite lively to-day. Besides numerous bills of minor importance, Senator Sumner got up his San Domingo inquiry resolutions through without objection.

ROAD BONDS.

A bill authorizing the issuing of an additional three hundred millions of 5 per cent bonds, reported from the Finance Committee by Mr. Sherman, was passed without debate. This latter action created much surprise, as it was believed the measure would encounter opposition in the Senate. Senator Trumbull's resolution to submit a question of Congress from impeachment, looking to a final decision by the Supreme Court, was not so fortunate. Senator Morton asked that the matter might lie over until to-morrow, to which Mr. Trumbull objected, on the ground that it was unnecessary, and that it was depriving Senators of their just rights. The morning hour elapsed before the consideration of the bill was finished.

SAN DOMINGO QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

The House had no quorum to-day, but a debate on the regular order, which was a bill for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, was allowed to run on during the morning hour, when an agreement was reached to take a recess until 8 o'clock, over a large number of bills were introduced and passed. The San Domingo question occupied only a few minutes, and was disposed of in the following manner: Mr. Banks moved to suspend the rules and adopt Morton's resolution. He did not think it necessary to expend time before the House was in order, during the special champions of the measure, and it would be time enough to consider it after the hour of the morning hour. The discovery that the House was without a quorum was a great disappointment, and when the motion was put it seemed to be agreed that the resolution could not be reached for a vote before Monday, and there appeared to be no less confusion felt in so ending to rally the necessary ⅔ vote for it. Then Mr. Banks gave notice that he should report his resolution, on Monday, under authority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and that he should call for a report on giving five days' notice. This notice, however, did not have the effect to stop the debate, and the fact is starting some confusion. Mr. Wood, of Banks' committee, said no one could object to the resolution, but he was only covering ground similar to that of Senator Sumner, which did this and some others to make a speech on the subject. He, for his part, was not ready to say that San Domingo annexation was the most appropriate place.

Mr. HOLMAN (Ind.) moved to suspend a resolution, of late was adopted, directing an inquiry by the Ways and Means Committee into the expediency of imposing a tax of $1 on each application for an office, including all officers of the United States, and the same on each signature thereto. He said it was sufficient to remark that the purpose of such a law would be to raise a fund for the payment of unpaid claims, a part of which appears to have been allowed by the Court of Claims, and which, he was informed by our Mississippi friends, Mr. Speaker, were paid out of the Treasury to persons not entitled to them. He, for his part, was willing to pay his share of the taxes, to none of which does he object, but he did not wish to be taxed for the benefit of the Court of Claims and the fact in stating some confusion. Mr. Wood, of Banks' committee, said no one could object to the resolution, but he was only covering ground similar to that of Senator Sumner, which did this and some others to make a speech on the subject. He, for his part, was not ready to say that San Domingo annexation was the most appropriate place.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to suspend the previous question, and on the question of agreeing to the motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 104, nays 57.

SPEAKER'S SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTION.

Mr. SUMNER'S resolution calling for it was then put on the question to suspend and adopted without opposition.

THE SPRAGUE RESOLUTION.

Mr. MORRILL moved to discharge the joint Committee on Reconstruction from the further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, relative to the validity of the cotton seizures with a subsequent pardon by the President.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 104, nays 57.

Mr. HOLT, Judge Advocate, in the case of Sprague, has given his opinion that under the pardon granted by the President to Sprague, he is entitled to the cotton claimed by the United States, before the Court of Claims, in which the case is now pending, and that the Government, between the years 1861 and 1865. The case has attracted much attention from all parts of New York, by reason of the magnitude of the interests involved, and concerning an important point in the history, growth and development of the country. It is the first case of the kind that has been brought before the Government between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS.

Charles L. Miller, Clerk to the Senate Committee on Commerce, died yesterday, after the adjournment of the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN said at the entering wedge to civil service reform, some such bill might be passed. He would suggest that it be postponed until the members of Congress relinquished the appointing power they had of late assumed in connection with the Executive.

Mr. MORTON regarded the bill as unconstitutional, but he was willing to vote for it, as he believed that it was seriously pressed. The bill was then passed—yeas 34, nays 11, as follows:

[Here follows the vote, in the affirmative of which Senators Anthony, Chandler, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Ferry, Harlan, Howe, Morrill, Morton, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sawyer, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Trumbull, Wade, Warner, Willey and Wilson voted; in the negative, Senators Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dennis, Hamilton, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Saulsbury, Vickers and Whyte voted.]

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The female clerk bill, reported by the Committee on Appropriations,

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1871.

GOVERNOR PALMER'S MESSAGE.

We publish on our outside the message of Governor Palmer to the Legislature, which was read yesterday at noon-glorious in white, well-written, and well-considered document. After calling the attention of the Legislature to the subject of the murder of Lieutenant Gov. Hubbard, by means of which three instances occurred during the last year, the Governor congratulates the Legislature and the people of Illinois upon the adoption of the new constitution. Under the old constitution the executive branch of the government had been practically abolished, the judiciary insufficient, and the Legislature was practically the only power in the State. The Governor frankly expresses the opinion that, before the adoption of the constitution of 1870, in the history of the American press presented no example of a government more defective or vicious than that of the State of Illinois," and he thinks that if the provisions of the present constitution are respected, it will secure to the State an efficient, economical administration of its affairs, and fully protect every individual in the enjoyment of his rights, and the security of his property. Nevertheless, no matter how good a constitution has ever been framed by men, and the experience of the past proves that constitutions are of little value unless the people themselves respect and enforce them. He expresses the hope that the Legislature will by proper laws, protect the new system of industry represented from frauds, and that it will generally revise and reform the election laws of the State, particularly in the matter of bribery.

The Governor calls the attention of the Legislature to the fact that it will be their duty to fix the salaries of the State officers, including the Judiciary and State's Attorneys, and he expresses the judgment that every public officer should be paid a fixed salary, and that the whole system of compensation by fees to be collected from parties litigant, ought to be abolished. He would have the value of the services of the Clerks of the Supreme Court and the State's Attorneys ascertained by law, and the amount paid by taxation, instead of the present system. He is in favor of abolishing the fee system might be wholly abolished.

The Governor assumes that it will be gratifying to the members of the Legislature to know that no local or special law has been passed by them, and that general laws alone must be framed. The present system of corporations, he thinks, already suggested, a State board invested with all the powers necessary to render it more effective and efficient, who shall stand as the representatives of the whole people to combat in their name and with their authority and resources the growing evils of railway management and warehouse abuses.

RAILROADS.

In regard to the requirements of the new constitution in respect of railways, the Governor says:

> "The first one that we name is the power, under the provisions of the constitution, to control the management of railway corporations, to restrain them from unjust charges for transportation, and to compel them to make equal and just discriminations between persons and places. The power to control the management of railroad corporations, and to restrain them from unjust charges for transportation, is a power which has been exercised by the Legislature of this State, and by the Congress of the United States, in relation to railroads which are engaged in interstate commerce, and has been sustained by the courts. The power to compel railroad companies to make equal and just discriminations between persons and places is a power which has been exercised by the Congress of the United States, in relation to railroads engaged in interstate commerce, and has been sustained by the courts. The power to control railroad companies in the particulars mentioned is a power which is necessary to the protection of the people against the abuses incident to the management of railways, and other great corporations, and the power to compel railroad companies to make equal and just discriminations between persons and places

PRUSSIA.

Soldiers' Aid Bazaar at Cassel.

The German "Girl of the Period."

Patriotic Dramas, Comedies, and Burlesques.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CASSEL, Dec. 16.

I have just come from a Prussian soldiers' aid bazaar, opened for the first time in days of peace, and for the benefit of the city. I visited it with large expectations, having vivid recollections of the soldiers' aid fairs got up in all parts of our own, and anticipating a display of at least equal enthusiasm, patriotism, and liberality, and of perhaps greater beauty and taste.

I did not go very far my expectations were not fulfilled. There was a magnificent collection of every sort of needlework, worsted work, lace, and embroidery, a very fine assortment of toilet soaps and perfumes, quite a full set of children's tops, numerous boxes of the Kings photographs of all the members of the royal family, the chiefs of the army, and Bismarck, some very good ginger-nuts, and a department of refreshments excellent in its way. But the whole was wanting in that spirit and freshness which did not seem to beget; the number of objects which brought their appeal directly home to one's sympathy and admiration for the soldiers and they, they have no common superior;

The whole affair was got up and conducted from persons public, that the responsible officers may be seen to, and that the ladies may have the benefit of all the people of the state.

The ladies have the payment of such salaries to the warden, deputy warden, and secretary of the Board of Charities, as the Governor may from time to time appoint.

The Commissioners cannot be expected to devote their whole time to the management of the State Prison. The warden, Colonel Wright, is a person, as matters of the kind go, of unusual executive ability, but as a financier he is not very much better than an ordinary man. His business habits are not of the best, and he is not responsible enough to be entrusted with so much power. Colonel Wright is also a member of the Board of Commissioners, and will be consulted by the Governor in the appointment of his successor. Under these circumstances, what I have said, that the management of the Penitentiary cannot be improved by the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, will not be misunderstood in the report of December last. The Commissioners of the Penitentiary are not responsible for the acts of the warden, and the warden is not responsible for the acts of the Commissioners. The Commissioners are responsible for the acts of the warden, and the warden is

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

A Mammoth of the Ring, Fragrant, and Full of the Enterprise.

Row on Rotten Cotton $30,000 was Built Without Capital.

An Astonishing Specimen of Check and Energy.

The opening of the Globe Theatre, and the mystery connected with its building, have excited a great deal of interest among the public, and many persons have been directed to those supposed to be in the secret, with the idea that information from the purpose of throwing how pure cheapness and comfort could be combined in an enterprise of this kind. As a matter of fact, the whole history of the darkest enterprise ever started from various data, the public has been kept entirely in the dark. John Gilfillan, the architect of the edifice, who has been associated with the affair from its inception, and who has had so thorough a knowledge of Mr. Lee's plans, has been sworn to secrecy, and has not uttered a word to any one. The mural may as well be given here, although the element of mystery is supposed to be at an end—and it should be to the other that, in the general interest, the public is entitled to know the history of the enterprise. Mr. Lee, some months ago, was in possession of a large quantity of cotton, which he was desirous of realizing on. He was also the owner of a valuable piece of property on the corner of Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., which he desired to improve. He had also a theatre in his mind's eye, and he could see that within a few months of opening it he could realize a handsome profit on the investment. He was not, however, in possession of the money necessary to carry out his plans. He therefore called to his assistance Mr. John Gilfillan, who had been a contractor for a number of years, and who had been associated with him in the cotton business. Mr. Gilfillan was also in possession of a large amount of cotton, which he was desirous of realizing on. He was also in possession of a large amount of cotton, which he was desirous of realizing on. He was also in possession of a large amount of cotton, which he was desirous of realizing on. He